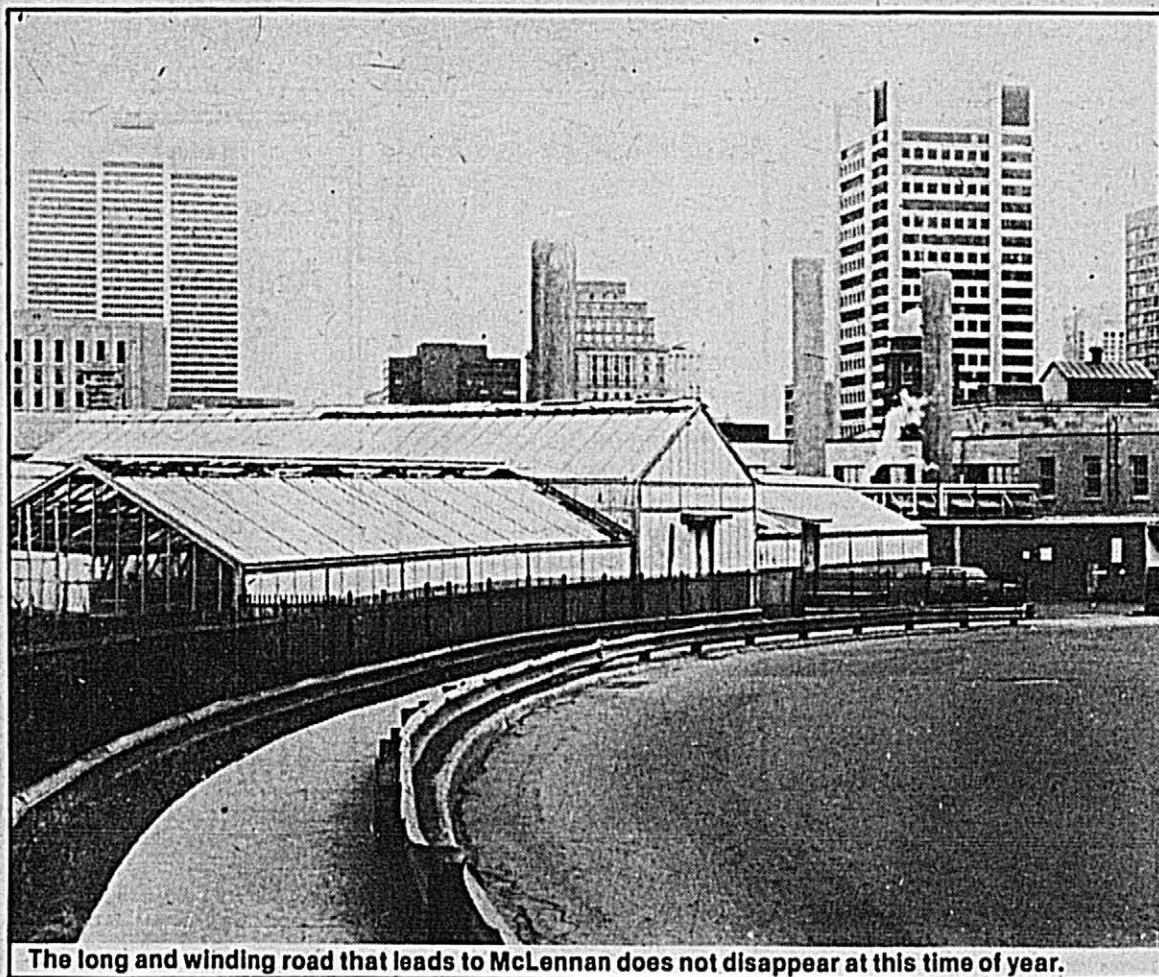




The long and winding road that leads to McLennan does not disappear at this time of year.

Sovereignty-association solution for Quebec's inferiority complex

by Denis Gascon

Sovereignty is independence; but sovereignty-association is more than simple unilateral independence: it is realistic and admits that there should be common economic links between Canada and Quebec.

Such was the general conclusion that came out of a symposium on the white paper on sovereignty-association organized by the student movement for a yes vote in the referendum (Méouli) last weekend at l'Université de Montréal.

Speaking to some 500 partisan and enthusiastic students, Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau said there were two historical trends in the world today: the formation of large economic and industrial common markets and the recognition of peoples' right to self-determination.

"Economic association and political sovereignty are not opposites anymore," he said.

In an emotional and nationalistic opening speech, Parizeau said "a yes to the referendum will allow Quebec to become a sovereign people, sure of itself, with the normal confidence of knowing that its destiny lies in its own hands and not in someone else's."

Stating that the idea of independence is fairly recent to Quebec's history, Parizeau said Quebec people still suffer from an inferiority complex.

"Twenty years ago, Quebec was a society which thought it was not able to count on itself. The most beautiful slogan of Quebec's history was used by the Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale (RIN) in the '66 electoral campaign: on est capable. That fear of independence, of acting on our own, though, still exists," said Parizeau.

A stormy debate, in which well-known independentist Pierre Bourgault and PQ MNA Gilbert Paquette "ont eu le meilleur" over Liberal MNA Claude Forget and Liberal MP Jeanne Sauvé, then discussed some aspects of the white paper.

Defending federalism as a system of "diversity", Sauvé criticized the white paper, saying the data was inaccurate, that it lacked historical objectivity and that it was a clear affirmation of the PQ independence project.

Responding to Sauvé who stated that two levels of governments were a better insurance for individual freedoms, Bourgault said ironically that "logically, Quebec should also have a third level of control, let's say Washington, to make sure that a Quebecois government does not abuse..."

"Federalists believe Quebecois are not mature enough to protect their own civil liberties or to master their own destiny.

They consider Quebec to be an inferior state," said Bourgault.

"To say that a federal system per se is synonymous with protection of human rights is

continued on page 17

Gov't/service workers negotiations:

Offers 'insulting', walkouts continue

by Denis Gascon

Due to what union negotiators call "ridiculous and frankly insulting" government salary offers, walkouts and other pressure tactics by maintenance and services workers are likely to affect Quebec campuses in the coming weeks.

The most recent salary offer to the 17 unions representing McGill, Laval, Université de Montréal and Université du Québec campus maintenance workers is equivalent to a "four to eight cents an hour wage increase."

Lucette Nadon of the Syndicat des employés de l'UQAM told the *Daily*: "The government and administration have proposed a maximum salary increase of one per cent the first year, and 3.5 per cent the following two years. The contract does not provide an indexation clause which means we will experience a 20 per cent drop in our purchasing power."

The offer made last week was the first one since the contract expired last June.

The unions are not part of the Common Front, and do not come under law 62.

University employees negotiate at three levels: a sectoral table in Quebec that discusses mostly salary questions with

the government, campus tables that discuss clauses such as job security and health conditions with university administrations and local tables involving specific unions within each university.

The 6,000 university employees have been negotiating for seven months.

"Administrations and governments have shown some willingness to negotiate only after we've used such pressure tactics as walkouts," said a union representative explaining the rationale behind the union's bargaining tactics.

Job security is also a major complaint of the unions. At l'UQAM, revised status definition and the consequent growing number of casual and temporary workers will lessen job security.

U de M and UQAM employees have received tacit support from students and professors. The students' association at l'UQAM supports the workers' demands. At U de M, most students' associations have voted to respect picket lines or at least not to interfere with them.

McGill's Students' Society is expected to take a stand on the issue at tonight's council meeting. continued on page 4

Education ministers say no to student loan ceiling increase

Toronto (CUP)—The Council of Ministers of Education in Canada (CMEC) will recommend to the federal government that no increase in the student loan ceiling be introduced this year.

The CMEC decision, made public on Friday, constitutes a victory for the National Union of Students (NUS). The student group had asked the CMEC to establish a new student aid plan based on grants rather than loans so that students are not discouraged from continuing their education by the prospect of large debts after graduation.

According to NUS, such a plan would also encourage students from lower-income families to attend post-secondary institutions.

Saskatchewan continuing education minister Doug MacArthur said the CMEC decision is a reversal of a stand

taken in favour of an increase by the council in September. CMEC chairperson Pat McGeer, the BC education minister, however, said after meeting that no decision had been taken on the loan ceiling.

NUS executive officer Morna Ballantyne said Monday that the student organization thinks the CMEC may allow student representation on the recently announced federal-provincial task force on student aid.

Ballantyne said that four education ministers who met with NUS—in the first meeting between the council and a student group—said that despite statements by Alberta education minister Jim Horsman, the composition of the task force has not yet been decided. Horsman had said that there would definitely not be student representation of the task force.

Ballantyne said NUS is also optimistic about the possibility of the task force holding public hearings across Canada. She said McGeer indicated his support for the idea in a recent letter to the University of Victoria students' union.

The CMEC has also decided to recommend that federal secretary of state David MacDonald introduce changes in Canada's student loan plan to make part-time students eligible for aid.

Other recommendations of changes to the student loans plan are to make student aid available to students in 12 weeks or longer courses instead of the current 26 and to express maximum assistance levels on a weekly basis instead of on the academic year, so students in longer than normal length courses receive sufficient aid.

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Landry: Anglos still living in fear

by Marie-France Poklukar

Traumatized by the Quiet Revolution in the early sixties Quebec anglophones still live in a state of fear regarding their future in a sovereign Quebec, Bernard Landry, PQ minister of economic development, said Friday.

Invited to McGill to give a conference on the white paper, both Bernard Landry and David Levine (PQ candidate for D'Arcy McGee) agreed that of the different measures taken to improve anglophone integration into the French community, Bill 101 has to be the most important. "It is now possible for anglophones to feel at ease within the French culture," said Levine.

Increasing numbers of Quebecers are now becoming con-

cerned with the economic side of the question of sovereignty-association.

"Ninety per cent of Quebecers favor sovereignty-association, assuming economic guarantees," said Landry. He added that reality clearly indicates that economically Quebec has never been stronger.

As for hydro-electricity, Landry explained that in a few years, Quebec will produce 62,000 megawatts of electricity, which is equal to 1.5 million barrels of oil, being the total yearly output of oil in Alberta.

"The only difference is that our hydro-electric power is almost eternal as opposed to Alberta oil supplies, which will have been depleted by that time," said Landry.

Landry said that Quebec has the highest school enrolment on the American continent and that if it brings together manpower, human resources and natural resources, it will have one of the most interesting economic patterns of the world today.

Confronted with the issue of Quebec being a US satellite, Landry said that the province is in the process of closing certain industries to foreign investment. Asbestos, pulp and paper, mining and news media have all been closed within the combined effects of stimulating local capital, small and middle size firms.

South Africa:

McGill releases investment info

by Rick Goldman

A list of McGill's largest common stock holdings was released yesterday and circulated at a meeting of the McGill Committee on South Africa. Three of the 15 corporations—International Business Machines (IBM), Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. (3M) and Shell Canada—have direct links with the apartheid regime. And three others—Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal and the Toronto-Dominion Bank—are suppliers of loans to South Africa.

The total holdings in these companies exceed \$8 million.

"McGill's involvement in South Africa is greater than we expected," said committee chairperson Rick Boudreau.

The release of the figures came only after a long wait by the committee. Earlier in the year the Board of Governors resolved to increase the availability of information in matters that involve "social considerations" yet until yesterday, only the companies' names were available.

The McGill Committee on South Africa was created to study and recommend McGill's investment policy in South Africa. Last week it resolved to recommend the divestiture of all stocks in companies dealing with South Africa and the withdrawal of any accounts in banks leading to the regime.

These recommendations, along with a report of its studies, will be presented to Students' Council at a meeting tonight.

Johnston: Education an economic motor

by Michael Pasternak

The development of higher education is a major economic motor for Montreal said McGill principal David Johnston at a luncheon at the Canadian Club Monday.

Speaking on the subject of "McGill in Quebec Today" Johnston said: "McGill turns over about \$150 million each year and the thousands of students who come here from elsewhere generate more business."

Johnston opened his address with a scholarly definition of the role of universities in society and went on to cite McGill's achievement over the years.

"McGill is seen as an English-speaking institution for teaching and research of tradition and excellence and it must continue to fulfill this mission while at the same time becoming constantly more responsive to the predominantly French-speaking province in which it is located and which



They're not exactly a slick and well oiled electoral machine but they're an optimistic lot. These Quebec delegates to the national NDP meet aren't unhappy, just awed by all the company.

Petrocan dominates discussion at New Democratic Party meet

Toronto—The Petrocan issue and the Québec situation highlighted the agenda of the 10th biennial convention of the New Democratic Party, held during the weekend in Toronto.

More than 2100 people from across the country attended the convention. NDP McGill was

well represented at the convention, sending seven of its sixty members.

On the Petrocan issue party leader Ed Broadbent promised that the NDP will use every parliamentary device "up to and including a national election" in order to stop the Conservative government from dismantling the crown corporation.

Broadbent was outraged that "at this time of a worldwide energy crisis we still have a government that believes our energy policy can be dictated by the multi-national oil companies."

He also expressed concern that six months after their election to office the Conservatives have done nothing but backtrack on campaign promises.

"In opposition the Conservatives promised a \$2.2 billion tax cut. In government they say it can't be done. In opposition, the conservatives promised action to reduce unemployment. In government, they have announced not a single new job creation program."

Broadbent claimed a better understanding of Progressive Conservatism, which he had previously viewed as a contradiction in terms: "Progressive in Opposition and Conservative in government."

Expressing the sentiment of social democrats from across the country the party leader reiterated the party's primary philosophy: "We believe that all Canada's natural resources represent both a heritage and a trust for this and future generations. Our goal is to

achieve ownership and control that will benefit all Canadians. Our goal is to achieve Canadian ownership of Canadian resources."

Delegates at the convention also voted to reaffirm the right of the Québécois to determine their own political future but at the same time strongly urged them to choose a united Canada in next spring's referendum.

While the delegates did approve a motion declaring "that the people of Quebec have the right to make their choice freely and without coercion" they fell short of approving an amendment which would have recognized de facto Quebec's right to self determination.

McGill political science professor Charles Taylor, stressed that while it was important for the NDP to support Quebec's right to self determination the party must be careful not to support everything and anything that the PQ puts forward.

Broadbent promised concrete action that would get the NDP involved in the pre-referendum debate. The bulk of this action would be in the form of constitutional proposals ensuring an independent Canada, where there is "equality, opportunity, justice and prosperity."

These proposals would also reflect the equality of the two founding nations.

The members of NDP McGill, along with other Young New Democrats from across the country put forth a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment.

Hyde Park

Hyde Park is free forum for the expression of personal, political, or group opinions on any matter. Any member or members of the McGill community may make submissions to Hyde Park as long as they are not racist, sexist or libelous. Submissions are printed on a first-come first-serve basis. The opinions expressed in Hyde Park do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the McGill Daily staff.

In Webster's New American Dictionary copyrighted 1939, 1940, 1941 marijuana is defined as a weed or herb; the dried leaves of the plant, which have narcotic qualities when smoked in cigarettes: sometimes called the assassin of youth.

How has "the assassin of youth" come to the point where it is being seriously considered for legalization and why was it known as "the assassin of youth?" Many people today believe that marijuana is harmless. Recent studies, investigations and research indicate that marijuana is far from harmless. In fact, they demonstrate that it is a deadly, insidious drug. There has been a tremendous increase in mental disorder that was unheard of 20 years ago. In 1965 there were very few smokers. By 1970 we had a huge subculture of approximately 20 million smokers (North America). The first smokers were in their late teens or twenties for the most part and were clearly rebelling against society. Then the age on both sides of the spectrum expanded and included doctors, professors, young children, etc. Almost overnight the marijuana revolution had overtaken America.

In the late '60's Jerry Rubin, who was a yippie leader, said that pot weakens social conditions, is central to the revolution, and that in the revolution Bolsheviks will be long haired pot smokers. Many at this time thought that smoking marijuana was a means to celebrate life. Some still do. For the majority of these early potheads marijuana is no longer a sacrament but has become somewhat like social drinking. Those seeking higher consciousness soon found out that marijuana was not where it's at. For others it has become an escape from reality. After a few tokes the pressures of life seem to magically disappear. Soon the will to meet adversity, meet challenges head-on, and be the conquering hero also disappear. Is it then so surprising that marriages break up not so magically?

Marijuana has shown people the way to a false peace by avoiding problems and desiring to be left alone. The divorce rate in California has recently soared beyond the 50 percent mark. If the '70's have taught us anything it is that good, lasting marriages are sure hard to come by. Here are some interesting points. There is 4 times more marijuana being used today than in 1974. \$25 billion a year is spent in America alone weighing 44 1/2 billion tons. 130,000 pounds of marijuana is used daily. Colombia earns 30 times more from drugs than coffee. Colombia supplies \$20 billion of cocaine to 2,000,000 U.S. users. People do graduate from marijuana to the heavier drugs. Heroin is

a big business. PCP which is also called Angel dust and DOA (dead on arrival) gives violent behaviour and its users are unpredictable.

Dr. D.H. Paulsen of the University of California at Berkeley once said that marijuana was harmless. 5 years later he knew he was totally wrong. Dr. Dupont is a similar case. He recently changed his position and has said that we now know more and that it is tragic. I shall let Dr. Najas who has worked at the University of Columbia describe the effects of marijuana. He has done intense research in this area. In his just published book—*Keep Off The Grass* published by Pegamon Press, Fairview Parks, Elmsford NY 10523, Najas comes down to these 6 points.

1. THC and DDT tend to accumulate in the brain, fatty tissues, and sex glands. This is accumulating poison.
2. Marijuana may damage cell division (the normal multiplication of lymphocytes which could increase cancer and damage to progeny).
3. There is irreversible damage to brain, even atrophy when used daily for several years. The study shows impairment. Marijuana stays around a long time because it ties into fatty tissues. The user cannot detect changes in himself. With the accumulation of marijuana one needs more marijuana to reach same high so this leads to harder drugs. It disturbs memory and concentration so information cannot be transmitted to permanent storage.
4. There is progeny danger, even sterility. The sperm count drops. Heavy smokers dropped even to 0.
5. Smoking often for a year brings respiratorial trouble. 1 joint = 20 cigarettes and 1 year of grass = 20 years of tobacco.
6. Chronic use leads to paranoia and lack of motivation with deterioration of mental functioning.

With this kind of evidence why is so little being done to stop marijuana? I believe it is because of vested interests. In other words the people at the top are in on the action. It has been estimated that marijuana worldwide is a \$200-250 billion a year business. In Florida alone it has a \$5 billion wholesale action where mother ships off the coast serve fast small boats. Coast guards admit that 90 percent of the drugs get into the States. How does \$200 billion move around the world? There is no doubt that every bank in Florida launders this money including the 6 megabanks of New York who have their branches there. Are these influential bankers backing and actively encouraging this drug trade? Drugs and psycho-politics go hand in hand.

I have heard people say that marijuana is organic and that because it comes from nature it is good. Well there are poisonous plants that are organic too and I have never heard anyone extol their virtues. Let me finish by this pertinent observation of Jacques Cousteau upon ants that use drugs. He says that ants use drugs to get relief from the pressure of their working day. They then lose their aggressiveness and awareness and are now open to attack from other ant colonies.

The strategies of war are quite simple for the most part. Direct physical confrontation is your last resort. First you try to get your enemy to defeat itself. Does America and the free world have the will and strength to defend freedom? Yes they do now but will they in five years?

Eric Abravanel

Comment

Anyone who scanned the French-language media during last week's Common Front strike found ten's of references to "public opinion condemning hospital workers," and to "the public interest" being violated by the illegal strike.

While the Gazette avoided explicit editorial comment, La Presse and Le Devoir put aside their differences with the PQ and lauded the government's forceful approach to the labour conflict.

Though the federal government said the PQ was irresponsible for allowing the strike to happen at all, it is evident that the passage of law 62 was spectacularly popular in high federalist circles.

Removal of the right to strike is a necessary compliment to a policy of cutbacks in public services. Cutbacks have become a byword in government planning, separatist as federalist alike.

Since 1976 the Quebec government has frozen hospital budgets below the rate of inflation. The number of hospital beds available in Montreal has fallen by 2000 in the last three years. More than 2000 posts have been eliminated in Quebec hospitals since the PQ came to power in a province which has traditionally had the worst health care system in the country.

Across Canada government cutbacks in public services, particularly in health care, have been rampant in 1979. Only

half the provinces in Canada still have fully subsidized medical care. Ontario's health care budget for 1980 projects an increase of only 3.5 percent in a period of 10 percent inflation.

The Clark government announced months ago its intention to eliminate 60,000 jobs in public services.

Last week Clark's cabinet introduced legislation which will enable the government to suspend the right to strike in public sector jobs under federal jurisdiction for 20 day periods.

Reducing public services means conflict with workers whose jobs are being eliminated and whose wages are being frozen. Restriction of the right to strike is the muscle power with which a policy of cutbacks is enforced.

Quebec hospital workers went to the bargaining tables this year demanding an end to the elimination of posts and an end to cutbacks in hospital services. It is not the first time they have protested cutbacks; a section of Notre Dame hospital staged a walkout and organized a petition campaign last year over the elimination of the pediatrics ward at that hospital this year.

The PQ government brought hospital workers back to work without acceding to their demands for job security. There is no guarantee against cutbacks in the new contract, nothing to prevent the further deterioration of hospital services in Quebec.

Federalists who support cutbacks in social services do well to applaud the PQ's hard line of the Common Front.

But the public interest has not been served and public opinion should take cognizance of that fact.

Peter Orr



Volunteers needed
**Community McGill
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For information about many
volunteer activities in Montreal
come and see us in the
Union Building, Room 406
Mon.-Fri. 12-2:00 p.m.
Tel: 392-8937.

Walkouts

continued from page 1

ting. The McGill Faculty Union (MFU) has also asked its members to respect picket lines.

Nadon said unions have not yet planned to take any common action.

"No sectoral strategy has been adopted. At the moment,

page 4/ The McGill Daily

we only have plans to take action at the local level."

Every union except the SEUQAM now has the legal right to strike. In most universities, walkouts of three to 24 hours have occurred in the last week. At UQAM last week, employees decided to boycott winter term registration to protest salary offers and lengthy negotiations.

McGill support staff gave their workers a mandate for a series of 24 and 48 hour walkouts last Sunday. The strike vote, gained with a bare majority of 51 per cent, in the union's largest recent meeting, applies only to negotiations with the government. Negotiations between the union and the McGill administration have been in progress for six weeks.

Daily photographers

The McGill Daily has asked Kodak to visit in the first week of February. I would like to know where your photographic interests and problems lie. Come help plan. We want to see camera club members, hobby photographers, would and will-be photographers and last but not least the Daily blitzes. See you at the Union in room B03 at noon on Thursday.

Raynauld:

White paper analysis misleading

by Heather Tisdale

The analysis in the white paper on sovereignty-association is faulty, misleading and very often erroneous, Liberal MNA André Raynauld told a McGill audience Monday afternoon.

Raynauld, the member for Outremont and finance critic for the Liberal Party, spoke on the economics of the white paper.

"A little table appearing on page 29 of the French edition detailing the fiscal role of the federal government and whether or not Quebec pays more taxes than it receives expendi-

tures, is highly misleading," said Raynauld.

"Expenditures have exceeded taxes paid by something like \$7 billion between 1972 and 1977. Total expenditures are substantially higher than the taxes paid by Quebecers."

Raynauld emphasized that he was using figures from the National Economic Accounts of the Provinces from Statistics Canada.

Raynauld noted the importance of external markets for products manufactured in Quebec.

"In the white paper there is no mention of the fact that

Quebec exports about two-thirds of its manufactured goods to other provinces."

Raynauld also objected to some of the demographic information in the white paper, saying that a diminution in population was nothing to be alarmed about.

"In 1921, the population in Quebec was exactly the same as it is now—26.9 per cent of the Canadian population."

"The statement in the white paper that says there has been a shift of economic resources to Ontario is also erroneous," said Raynauld.

"The comment about the Automobile Pact being responsible for taking away Quebecers' jobs is wrong, because before the Pact, there was not a single automotive plant in Quebec," said Raynauld.

Addressing himself to the Parti Québécois' stand on the movement of people from the province, he said, "work permits will be needed. We have the present example of construction workers from other provinces who are not allowed to work here."

When asked why the rest of Canada should consider negotiating with Quebec, Raynauld replied: "I don't want to be simplistic, but basically the view of the PQ is that Quebec is rich in natural resources, therefore it is inconceivable that the other provinces would not want to have access to Quebec."

"There is also a common view that Quebec is seen by the other provinces as a nuisance. Several PQ ministers believe that the provinces will be willing to make compromises to get rid of the nuisance."

Raynauld believes that with sovereignty-association taxes would rise, because the province would not be receiving federal expenditures.

"In summary, I will say that the white paper is very helpful because it gives a good view of what the PQ wants to do and an overview of its longstanding biases."

continued on page 17

Quebec economics students federate

by Rick Goldman

McGill economics students will be playing a key role in a new inter-university committee of Quebec economics students.

The McGill Economics Students Association (ESA) will assume the central role or coordinator on the Quebec Economics Students Liaison Committee. McGill University will serve as the host for the

committee's periodic meetings.

According to ESA vice-president Michel Pelletier, the committee's most general function will be to increase the number of meetings of Quebec economics students in order to "promote the discussion of their respective concerns."

The committee will also serve to oversee the exchange of information between members. Two priorities to receive particular attention are the comparison of the structure of economic programmes at different universities, and the methods of teacher evaluation, which the group hopes to standardize.

The committee was formally created at a conference of Quebec economic students held at l'Université de Sherbrooke on the 16-18 of November. Pelletier, along with 10 other McGill economics students attended the conference.

The theme of the conference was "The Role of the Economist in Our Society." The weekend featured workshops on the educational aspects of

BC farmworkers president speaks in Montreal Friday

by Peter Orr

The president of the B.C. Farmworkers' Organizing Committee will speak in Montreal this Friday to an assembly organized by a committee of students and trade unionists.

Committee spokesperson Pradip Sen has appealed to students to attend the meeting "on a humanitarian basis."

Sen describes the plight of B.C. farmworkers as "near slavery," and says that their average wage is \$1 per hour for workdays are often in excess of

12 hours long.

Farmworkers are denied unemployment insurance and most other standard benefits under B.C. law.

Over 70 per cent of the 10,000 workers employed on farms in the lower Fraser Valley are women. Most are of East Indian and Chinese origin.

McGill professors Sid Ingerman (economics) and John Bradbury (geography) have expressed support of the actions to support the farmworkers.

The CNTU has publicly voiced

support of the farmworkers' struggle for the statutory minimum wage, abolition of a contract labour system which takes up to 40 per cent of labourers' wages, and the right to unemployment insurance.

Representatives of both the CNTU and the QFL will speak at Friday's Nov. 30th meeting at St. Edouard Church, 6500 St. Vallier.

Tickets for the support benefit are available at Sadles.

Western world living on "borrowed time"

by Rosemary Oliver

The Western world is living on "borrowed time" if it does not eliminate the extreme poverty of countries such as India, Indian author Ved Mehta told a McGill audience Thursday.

Mehta was the guest speaker for the annual Sir Edward Beatty Memorial lecture.

"We in the West are living in a sense on borrowed time," he said.

"Something must be done to raise the standard of living of poor countries, because if that is not done, we will not remain rich for long."

Mehta told the near-capacity crowd in Fieldhouse Auditorium he chose to write and speak on India "because there is such a thing as a lost country" and India is a "paradigm" of the poor countries in the world.

"Whatever problems poor countries have around the world, India exemplifies them," he said, and emphasized the

necessity to study such nations.

"Unfortunately, people have a resistance to reading about India, as I can testify from the sale of my books," he said.

Although Mehta spoke mainly on the plight of India as a poor nation, the lecture focused on the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. The lecture was picketed by members of the McGill Student Movement and the Indian Progressive Study Group who distributed a leaflet denouncing Gandhi as "that notorious British lickspittle" claiming he was an enemy of the Indian poor.

Mehta responded to these accusations by saying Gandhi's ideas provided "a cloak against exploitation of the poor."

"He was one of the most important influences in making us think of the poor as people. He gave them a new sense of dignity."

Mehta said he viewed Gandhi as a religious man, who attempted to gain his cause by peaceful, God-loving means. However, Mehta said he believed Gandhi died as a failed man in his own opinion.

"Here was a man of non-violence presiding over one of the most violent outbreaks in history."

Mehta said that despite this sense of failure, Gandhi ranks as one of the great men of history.

Asked by the audience for prescriptions for India's political future, Mehta said he had no solution but hoped the Western world would recognize the need to put an end to such extreme levels of poverty in order to maintain their own prosperity.



Ved Mehta: Western world living on "borrowed time".

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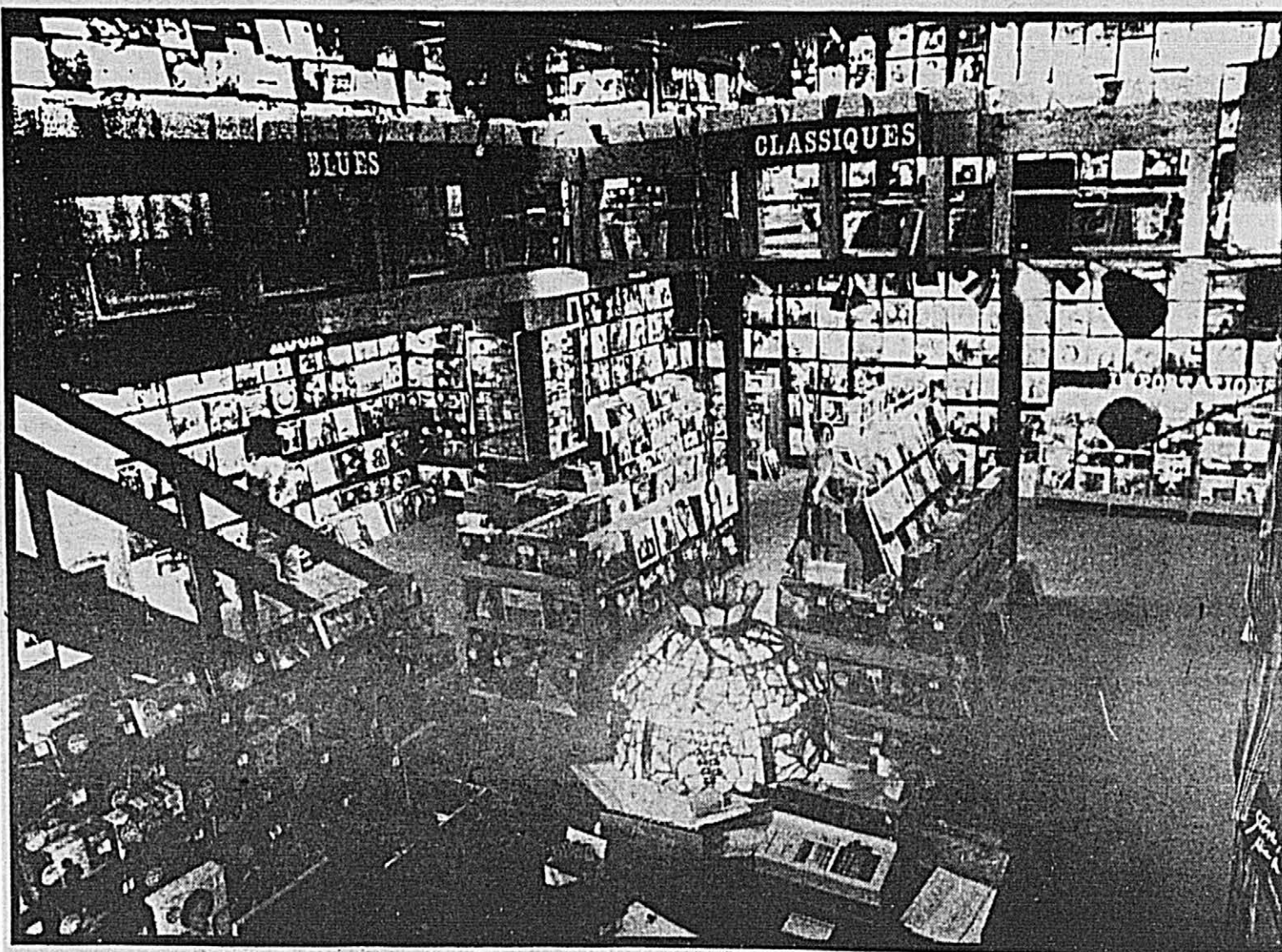
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Suzuki on science and the public

by Marc Tessier-Lavigne

A world-respected researcher in the field of genetics, David Suzuki has assumed a pioneering role in the popularization of science in English-speaking Canada. He hosted a half-hour show "Science Magazine" on CBC last year, and this year will be hosting a one hour program, "The Nature of Things". In an interview with the Dally, David Suzuki explained his motivations and his views on the role of science in society.

Dally: Why have you become involved in the popularization of science?

Suzuki: First of all, I do not think I am a P.R. man for scientists. A lot of scientists feel that my purpose is to raise money for scientific investigation. This is not my intention.

As I see it, science is an activity subsidized very heavily by the taxpayer today. Yet the taxpayer has virtually no say in determining the priorities of research and the use of discoveries. Science is the most powerful force affecting the public, and yet we witness a total disenfranchisement of this public in scientific matters.

Fifty percent of the scientists around the world work for the military. Most of the others work for private industry. That is to say, scientists work for profit

Every newspaper in the country will have a column on astrology yet only a handful will have a science report.

or power. And when they make important decisions, I believe the public's interest in the long term considerations doesn't come into play.

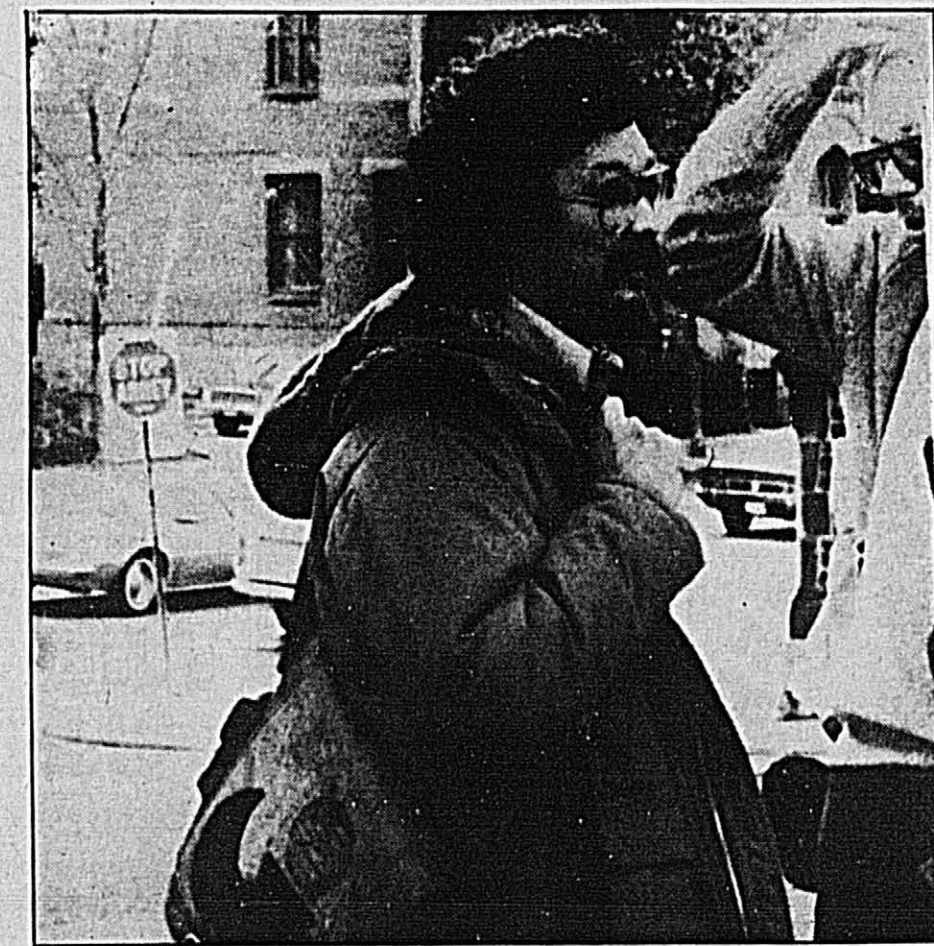
Look around you, at the problems with asbestos, with mercury, with PCB. The public is paying for the damages created by industry.

The only way to reverse what I believe is an intolerable situation, is by demystifying science. What I see as my goal is to show the public that it can grasp the nature of these problems.

Just because the scientist speaks in a jargon does not mean that the public is incapable of understanding and taking a position, nor that it shouldn't have any say in these matters which affect it directly.

Dally: In your experience as a researcher and a teacher of science, what has been the greatest impediment to the diffusion of science?

Suzuki: On the one part, the ignorance



Harold Koblin

of the scientific community itself. This ignorance is understandable in many ways—nothing in our training prepares us to share our knowledge with the person who's paying the shot. Most graduate students come away with the idea that the key to their advancement is in research and in publishing articles, not in speaking to the public.

Until recent times, we have not regarded the popularization of science as important, and this certainly is an impediment.

But there is an even greater one. Right from very early on in our education, science is an activity regarded as only for a small number of people. The great majority will not go into science, and therefore regard science as of no interest or relevance to their lives. This reflects itself in the fact that the media do not include much coverage of scientific problems. Every newspaper in the country will have a column on astrology yet only a handful will have a science report. It is that kind

Lawyers and businessmen have virtually no comprehension of simple scientific principles. And yet, they are going to make decisions about science and technology that will affect us for generations.

of ignorance that is the greatest impediment.

Dally: Even if you do get through to the public, and attain your goal of "demystification" what could the public make of its knowledge, and how could it act?

Suzuki: It is clear to me that my goal is not one of informing Joe Public so that

he'll have enough knowledge to make a decision on every scientific issue that comes up. That simply cannot be done. There are too many areas in which he cannot be knowledgeable.

What I want to do, then, is help the public to recognize the importance and value of science to a point where it will demand that candidates who are elected to office have positions on science issues. You see, the most important decisions politicians will make are not the ones that have to do with unemployment and inflation. They are the long term decisions such as what is going to be Canada's future nuclear commitment; what is going to be the fate of drilling for oil, the consequences of building pipelines; what are we going to do about pollution?

These are major decisions that have to be made by politicians that will affect us for generations. And yet, you never see these kind of issues being discussed in a campaign. The public never goes up to a candidate asking what his party's position on asbestos is. And that's the level that I think my educational program should operate on.

Right now, the majority of Canadian politicians come from law or from business. A study made in Ottawa shows that lawyers and businessmen have virtually no comprehension of simple scientific principles. And yet, they are going to make decisions about science and technology that will affect us for generations. I find this a very terrifying situation.

Dally: What should be done in order to ensure that in the future, scientists and politicians alike, will evaluate in a more responsible way the impact of science on society?

Suzuki: I don't see much change in the near future. The educational trend is towards greater and greater specialization. I think it's ludicrous today that we are training prospective medical doctors, nurses, scientists and

I think there has to be a major overhaul in our education system. I don't think that it will happen soon.

those people will never have had a course in philosophy, in the history of science, in literature, in religion.

These people are going to go out then, and practice the most powerful activity ever conceived of and yet have no kind of social conscience. I think it is deplorable that nothing is being done to stop this trend towards greater specialization. There is no Canadian academic institution which aspires to give a well-rounded education to its science students.

An accusation must be levelled against Arts faculties also. It is ludicrous to have students graduating with a so-called "liberal arts" degree, without even having one token course on science. These people are not educated. They are ignorant of the most powerful force that will affect their lives—this is a denigration of the word "education."

It is ludicrous to have students graduating with a so-called "liberal arts" degree without even having one token course in science.

When you ask me what is to be done, I think there has to be a major overhaul in our educational system. I don't think that it will happen soon.

There is something else that has to be said. At the beginning I said that I was not interested in being a P.R. man for science. But I am for science in a very profound way. That is, I believe that any society worth its salt, that calls itself civilized, does science, for the same reason that it supports art, literature, music.

Science is a very important aspect of human activity. So long as the public is ignorant about science, it will not cry when science is cut off. Over the past years federal policy has been to consider science as an insignificant activity. I think that it is only when you have a public that can appreciate science as a cultural activity that you have any hope in the long term of a sustained commitment to science. In that sense, I am for science.

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Paper in court over H-bomb secret

by Michel Sheppard

On March 9th, 1979, Judge Robert Warren of the District Court in Milwaukee, Wisconsin issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting the publication of an article entitled "The H-Bomb Secret - How we got it - why we're telling it."

The article by Howard Morland, a freelance writer with little scientific expertise, was to appear in *The Progressive*, a mid-Western monthly periodical of social commentary. Morland had compiled the information for the article from public documents, scientific literature, interviews and authorized tours of defense factories and high-energy particle laboratories.

George Rathjens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a consultant of the American government on nuclear weapons proliferation, had received a copy of the manuscript from the author and sent it to the United States Department of Energy in February for technical verification.

The U.S. government decided that Morland's article was an accurate summary of the design and operational characteristics of a thermo-nuclear device and that publication would endanger the national interest.

It deemed the article to be in violation of the Atomic Energy Act that prohibits the "communication, transmittal or disclosure of restricted data about nuclear weapons." The Department of

The Progressive refused repeatedly to acquiesce to an out-of-court settlement that provided for a panel composed of five independent members, two scientists, two journalists and a lawyer, to mediate the dispute and decide what passages were to be deleted.

Warren, who took great care to stress the potential risk to freedom of the press by setting this legal precedent commented nevertheless, "One cannot enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of worship, or freedom of the press unless one first enjoys the freedom to live."

The author, editor, and lawyer for *The Progressive* were ordered to locate all copies of the H-Bomb article and safeguard them in a secure container approved by the government.

An unrelenting legal battle then ensued, with the government attempting to suppress, by all means available, the publication of the article and the magazine trying to prove its entitlement to go public with legally acquired information.

The government's case was seriously undermined when the Justice Department admitted on the 8th of June that significant errors had been made in the filing of sensitive documents. In 1975 the Atomic Energy Commission (now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission)

had mistakenly declassified two documents pertaining to the construction of nuclear weapons. They had both been accessible to the public for consultation at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory for more than three years.

One week later, on the 15th of June, Judge Warren, nonetheless, declined to lift the injunction and maintained the original scheduling of a hearing to consider the restraining order.

On July 2nd the U.S. Supreme Court concurred when it voted seven to two to deny a petition submitted by *The Progressive* requesting that the court order the Circuit Court of Appeals in Illinois to expedite the review hearing.

Official efforts to procrastinate as long as possible fell apart on the 16th of September when the *Madison Press Connection* printed a letter dated August 27th that contained data similar to that of the controversial article. Written by Charles Hansen, a Californ-

ian computer programmer and amateur researcher, and addressed to Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, it treated in some detail the problems of the geometrical configuration and the trigger mechanism of a thermonuclear weapon.

Hansen also accused the federal authorities of applying a double standard. Three prominent nuclear weapons physicists, he wrote, had knowingly disclosed sensitive information and yet escaped prosecution.

Edward Teller of Stanford had, according to Hansen, revealed classified material in an article prepared for *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the Hydrogen bomb. Theodore Taylor, of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Science, was said to have "furnished about 80 per cent of the technical information a person would need to build a crude A-bomb" in interviews for John McPhee's book *The Curve of Binding Energy*. This book served as the prime source of information for Princeton physics student John Phillips who designed an atomic bomb for a class paper in 1977. A year later Harvard

economics student Dimitri Rotow also used the book for a similar project. Taylor was in fact later verbally reprimanded by the Atomic Energy Commission for not having cleared the interviews in advance.

Finally, MIT's George Rathjens, mentioned previously, had accepted to meet with Howard Morland and had openly discussed thermonuclear weaponry with his class in Morland's presence. Rathjens has threatened to sue for libel even though court affidavits seem to confirm Hansen's accusations.

On the day following the appearance of the letter the Justice Department announced it had decided to end its efforts to prevent publication. One day later the *Chicago Tribune*, the paper with the largest circulation in the area, also published Hansen's letter.

Morland and editor Knoll felt vindicated and said they had scored a great victory for the people of the United States by upholding their right to be informed.

What was at stake wasn't just the

U.S. government's right to conceal true military secrets but rather the right of the press to publish what it had obtained through purely legal means.

The government had also never been able to show how the disclosure of the information contained in the article could irreparably injure American national security if this very same information was already part of the public domain. In fact, some say its case for prior restraint should have been thrown out of court.

American law holds an "almost insuperable presumption against the constitutionality of prior restraint" because it feels that the free intercourse of ideas cannot be suppressed unless certain stringent preconditions warrant such an action. To be valid it must be proven that the release of controversial data will "surely and inevitably result directly and immediately in grave and irreparable damage" to the national security of the United States.

The information was public: nothing

had been acquired in contravention of American law or without tacit approval of the federal authorities (who knew about the project for the article and even granted interviews). The official resistance must have had other reasons.

Howard Morland seemed to zero in on the crux of the whole matter when he wrote that the point of the article was to show "that the myth of secrecy is used to create an atmosphere in which public debate is stifled and public criticism of the weapons production system suppressed."

"I hope(d) to dramatically illustrate that the thesis by showing that what many people consider to be probably the ultimate secret is not really a secret at all. The information is available to anyone who wants to acquire it," said Morland.

Erwin Knoll, the editor, had a similar opinion: "People have claimed that publication of the piece might make it possible for an irresponsible government to acquire the hydrogen-bomb. But the fact is that five governments already have the hydrogen-bomb, and they're all irresponsible to have built such a device in the first place."

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Energy refused to reveal to *The Progressive* which sections of the article were in contravention of its classification guidelines and offered instead to rewrite the whole piece for the magazine. *The Progressive* rejected the government's free editorial services. Erwin Knoll, editor of *The Progressive*, said the Department of Energy was using "intimidation to prevent informed discussion on a subject for which no information had been obtained illicitly."

On March 29th Judge Warren issued a preliminary injunction according to the principle of prior restraint, which permits the censoring of anything thought to constitute a direct threat to the national security of the United States. The decision was made after

The McGill Daily



This Science Issue was produced by

Marc Tessier-Lavigne, editor

Julian Betts
Ann Brocklehurst
Paul Godlewski
Gail Heimann

Rosemary Mannix
Marc Normandin
Margo Rowley
Michel Sheppard

Southin: No rose glasses

by Paul Godlewski

McGill biology Professor John Southin teaches a course on the social aspects of biology, in addition to an introductory course. In the introductory course, he replaces one hour of lab time every week with a seminar on the social implications of biology.

Explained Southin to the Daily: "The introductory biology is required and is really meant for those students who are going on in biology. Many of them have so little spare time that they would not be able to fit in the social aspect course. So taking my course may be the only chance they have at seeing the social side of the discipline.

"In these seminars, I am on the one hand attempting to show students that science can be dangerous. Science students, in particular, tend to have rose colored glasses about science and there is a need to say to them that it can be evil too. On the other hand I am also trying to show them that there are tremendous opportunities within science for helping mankind. We must be careful, when emphasizing the dangers of science to not turn people against science altogether."

Southin feels that everyone should have an exposure to science: "In our scientific age I feel it is necessary for everyone to have some knowledge of what science really is," he said. "James Conant in his book, 'On Understanding Science' proposed a course called 'Tactics and Strategy of Science.' It set out to show how science differs in its methods and expectations from a discipline like Art History or others in the humanities.

"I feel such an integrated format, using approaches from biological, chemical and physical sciences is precisely the type of course needed to allow students to understand what science is, and how to assess the mind boggling questions posed by scientific progress."

Southin feels "science is often seen as dull because scientific facts are seen as being written down in stone, beyond the reach of mere mortals." Every course should try and give each student the excitement which is there, by showing him what is in the forefront of research," he told the Daily.

"Teaching methods have improved. Twenty odd years ago when I was in my undergraduate work at Queen's out of the 20 courses I took, maybe two were taught with the point of view of the experiment.

"They are now also taught

much more broadly, not just a collection of disembodied facts.

"But there is still room for improvement. Many scientists feel that once they have done their research closeted in their laboratories, that is all that is really demanded of them. In my view it shouldn't end there. They are being generously supported by the public, so they should try to inform the public about what they are doing, not just in lectures in their university classrooms, but also through interviews, or by writing in the popular press."



John Southin

"There are a few in Canada, notably David Suzuki, who have moved outside their laboratory and tried to increase the public's awareness of science and the implications of their work. But these are few and far between."

When asked how the university decides on the courses to be offered, Southin said that "in addition to a departmental committee, new courses have to be submitted to a senate committee called the Academic Policy Committee, which makes sure that one department isn't invading another department's turf, for the sole purpose of increasing its enrolment by teaching things which are not its responsibility."

Southin feels the senate acts as a barrier to the formation of inter-disciplinary courses.

"It is very difficult to get these courses passed that cut across the different faculties. Funding within the university is based on the number of students each faculty can grab. I doubt whether even the Academic Policy Committee has ever discussed what would be the best education that we can give now. It is always reacting to pressure from one group or another. So really it is much easier to establish a social outreach course within a department than to form the more important inter-departmental or inter-faculty courses."

Professors are not in general given any formal training in teaching.

Said Southin: "Almost never

are there any courses offered to graduate students in teaching. This is mainly because one never really knows what a graduate student is going to wind up doing. I guess a good proportion do go into teaching, therefore they would have found a course in teaching skills extremely useful.

"More surprisingly, most universities offer no help whatever for neophyte instructors."

"When you come to university our specialty is education, and yet we offer no courses to introduce a raw recruit into the art of teaching."

"McGill is an exception to this rule, we have a center for Learning and Development, which does have a brief introduction to teaching methods for new staff members.

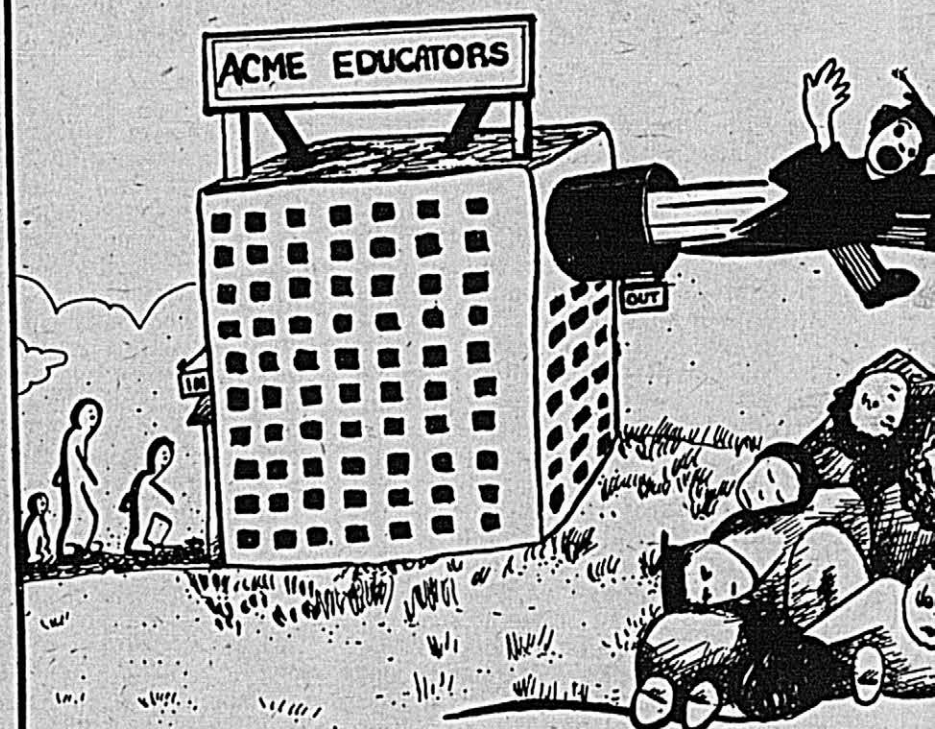
Southin says science education should begin at an earlier age to allow people to obtain a wider grasp of what science is.

"There are in this respect two ways of doing this," he said. "As in the British system where at the early age of 13 or 14 they start specializing in science. Alternatively there is the cafeteria style American model in which even up to the age of 18 or 19 there is very little specialization."

"I tend to prefer the American system because I don't feel that science has suffered in the U.S., nor has science gained in England over the U.S. Each path leads to the same end but in the U.S. model, the general university student is made more aware of science. "C.P. Snow, in his book 'The Two Cultures', comments on the two cultures that have arisen—the literary intellectuals and the scientific intellectuals, both of them, Snow claims, having nothing in common with their counterparts in the opposite discipline, even to the point of a certain snobbishness that exists especially among literary intellectuals in not knowing what the other disciplines are about."

"Snow claims that if he asked literary intellectuals whether they knew the second law of thermodynamics, they would not only be unable to identify what that law was but that they would be somewhat proud of the fact that they knew nothing about it."

"Whereas, if he asked scientific intellectuals whether they had ever read one of Shakespeare's plays, they may or may not have read the play, but they certainly wouldn't be proud of it if they hadn't. So on that basis Snow concluded that scientific intellectuals were better educated on the whole than literary intellectuals."



Teaching s McGill profs

Science educat

by Marc Normandin

Educational representatives of European countries met recently to discuss science education in secondary schools and to summarize the present patterns of scientific education.

The conference revealed not only significant differences in the attitudes but important differences in the constraints—political, economic and linguistic of scientific education in different countries.

In Belgium science courses are compulsory throughout secondary school on a continuing basis, though students may opt for high or low level courses.

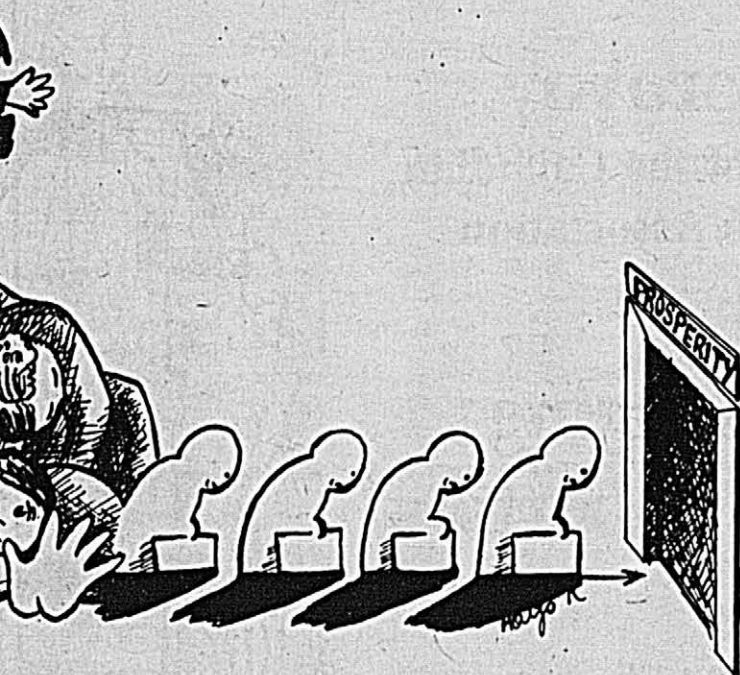
As a consequence of current economic difficulties—which have affected science teaching—it is difficult to organize and fund practical work. Recent studies in Belgian universities indicate that candidates for admission to science faculties have gaps in their knowledge that have been ascribed to school teachers not being sufficiently science oriented. These gaps can be plugged

during the first years of university studies but deficiencies in mathematics are harder to deal with.

Another factor influencing the quality of candidates wishing to proceed to higher education in science is the development of an "anti-science" spirit. In the new system of science teaching the teacher has considerable freedom of action and there is a tendency to rate concepts above factual knowledge.

In Italy the teaching of science is inadequate due to inappropriate curriculum, lack of facilities—and a lack of good text books. Regional differences in the density and educational level of the population add to the difficulties. The situation is now recognized however, and the government plans to introduce radical reforms. There will be a central core of science courses which must be followed in order to obtain a secondary degree.

Great importance is attached to relating science teaching to



Science: speak out ion in Europe

ryday life and to explaining the meaning of science in science. Last year as a political elective, new syllabuses for chemistry and physics were produced and they will affect classes by 1980. Science teaching has tended to become more theoretical and mathematical over the past few years. Time allocated to science is relatively small but the supply of teachers is more than adequate since less will be needed in the future and their training is satisfactory. The problem is for teachers to impart science with application to modern life—to provide understanding so students can keep pace with scientific developments. Secondary education in Holland covers a six-year period and is more flexible than in many other countries. This freedom is reflected in the choice of subjects. The decline of the birth rate ensures that, for the first time since 1945, there are sufficient

facilities for students. Teachers complain about the lack of motivation and students seem to have doubts about society and their role in it. Teachers are more concerned with teaching methods than with the topic of science itself. They need to relate the science the student learns to his everyday experience.

Administrative differences are reflected also in the professional associations of science teachers. In Holland, they are large and exert a powerful influence on curricular reform.

The various countries represented at the conference predicted that the 21st century will witness intense technological and scientific developments. Secondary education, they concluded, must play a greater part in the study of the role of science in our society, and education in general should provide a complete understanding of the environment.

Bunge: Students overworked

by Julian Betts

Professor Mario Bunge, of McGill's history and philosophy unit believes that science students who specialize early narrow both their scientific outlooks and their opportunities for employment.

"Variety is essential in science" Bunge told the Daily. "Dirac, the famous Nobel laureate physicist, was complaining only recently about the excessively narrow specialization encouraged nowadays, as a consequence of which people lose agility to travel from one field of research to another. 'Our students are already overworked, taking too many courses, and their professors seem to believe that they would be wasting their time if they were to think once in a while of the wider problems. I am convinced this is a mistake."

"All deep scientific problems have deep historical roots and pose deep philosophical problems. It cannot be a coincidence that all great theoretical physicists have dabbled in philosophy and have felt a fascination for the history of their subject. Only those who have wings to fly can oversee the entire territory and detect the big fish underwater."

Bunge feels "students are overworked."

"Any psychologist will tell you that you can't study more than two subjects at once," he said.

"Asking five courses from students is too much. Students don't have enough time to think for themselves."

Bunge believes that this lack of time suppresses the "inquisitive mind"—one quality he says a good scientist simply must possess.

The student must acquire "autonomy from his professors in order to develop in his ability to think for himself," said Bunge.

"Every science student should have a course in logic," said Bunge. It helps you see errors that even experienced scientists make.

Having taught both arts and science students over his career, Bunge has found that the two groups view scientific problems "very differently."

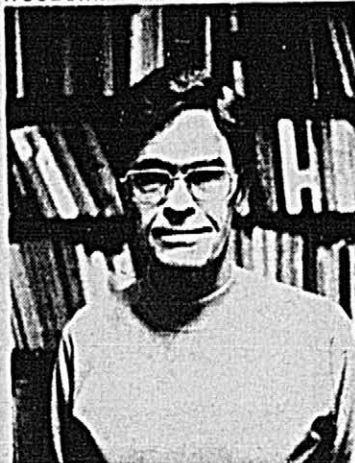
Arts students "tend to rely on authority" and "ask more general questions," said Bunge, adding that they are usually more daring than their less "less adventurous" counterparts in science.

Somehow one must try to "bridge the gulf between the two," said Bunge, "and approach science philosophically and approach philosophy scientifically."

Bunge says most scientists do not view their work in a

social context.

"Applied scientists and engineers should be subjected to certain canons of responsibility," he said. "But the pure scientist's function is to produce knowledge" which demands a certain degree of freedom.



Mario Bunge

Asked if politicians can competently make decisions about scientific issues, Bunge told the Daily: "Yes. For better or for worse they are capable."

However, he believes that in

the governmental decision making process, there is "very little consultation with scientists." Bunge feels that closer collaboration between politicians and scientists can be affected by "having a minister of science who is a scientist himself."

According to Bunge the former Liberal government was "totally pragmatic" about science issues.

Much can be done to bring the public and the scientific community closer together, said Bunge. He suggested the establishment of some sort of free "workers' school" staffed voluntarily by university TA's.

Speaking of his own experience as a volunteer tutor in university, he said: "We were proud of doing so, for we felt that we repaid society part of what it had invested in our education...It would be a good thing if some Canadian students were to do something similar—that would be an effective way of showing solidarity with the working class."

Science for society

by Rosemary Mannix

Today's problems are comprised of many disciplines so politicians and scientists should try to work together to resolve them, says physics professor Philip Wallace who was interviewed by the Daily last week.

"The ideal would be for the two groups to merge and discuss scientific problems with social aspects and social problems with scientific aspects," he said.



Philip Wallace

Many political issues today have scientific facets and most politicians do not have the proper background to examine these problems in their true light, said Wallace. Their education is usually limited to the arts and often scientific aspects are incomprehensible to them, thus they are overlooked.

Wallace went on to say that scientific issues have political ramifications and that scient-

ists must also be aware of their social responsibility.

"People tend to glorify scientists, put them on pedestals. A scientist must be very, very careful to give the public accurate and balanced information in a comprehensive manner," he said.

"Scientists should involve themselves in social issues but so should the average person."

Everyone should become familiar with issues such as nuclear power and energy policy in general, said Wallace. Although the capacity for understanding scientific problems varies from person to person, people should pursue this knowledge as much as possible.

Arts students should branch out and take science courses, said Wallace who teaches a physics course specifically designed for arts students. Likewise, science students should take arts courses.

Specialization in a discipline may be beneficial to a student, but over-specialization is "deplorable" according to Wallace.

This sort of limitation, he said "puts everybody in a closed compartment, in its own little niche. The real problems of the world don't fit that perfectly into such niches." Concluded Wallace: "The broader your knowledge, the better equipped you are to understand and deal with the world's problems."

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MNA Parti Québécois

and

Professor Storrs McCall
Chairman Positive Action Committee

will debate the resolution:

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history and the continuity of our
evolution leads us to it
(Sovereignty-Association)."

Thursday, Nov. 29
Room 226, Leacock Bldg.
4:00 p.m.

McGill Referendum Committee
McGill Debating Union

Comment

University science

With the outburst of scientific activity following the second world war and the scientific revolutions in the past fifty years, it was quickly decreed that the mere quantity of material to be absorbed would compel scientists to enter an era of specialization. It was further agreed that the quick development of the various branches, in conjunction with the abstruse nature of the theories would preclude any attempt on the part of the layperson to reach some level of understanding of modern science. Robert Oppenheimer put it bluntly (1959): "The deep things in physics are not things you can tell about unless you are talking to someone who has lived a long time acquiring the tradition." The castes had formed. At the same time, the Ivory Towers were being substantially refurbished. The late '50s and '60s witnessed the expansion of universities in an

attempt, as C.P. Snow put it, to have them "serve as the focal point for national and growth." Followed the crushing of the student movements, and the '73 economic crises which caused a change in the general outlook of society. The English Minister of Education warned in 1975: "Universities should become less research intensive and more geared towards the economic needs of society."

The concept of the university as a factory, producing knowledge, but above all raw materials for industry, has come to prevail among both officials and students. The preliminary results of a study made by the Sociology Department show that McGill's honours-physics students think that discussion of social matters within the university framework will not benefit their formation as scientists. Science, it seems, has lost life, and become a mere tool for societal advancement.

Yet, in the past few years, a new consciousness has evolved, which refutes these defeatist claims. A number of people are now showing that science is accessible to the general public, that overspecialization is harmful, and that the scientific education of the public—but also of scientists—is imperative.

Physicist Freeman Dyson in his recent book "Disturbing the Universe" wants to "show the non-scientific reader the ways of science", because "ultimately, it is non-scientific people who have the responsibility of directing science and technology". Nobel-prize winner Richard Feynman gave three lectures on some of the most complicated ideas in physics to a general McGill audience, thus disproving Oppenheimer's contention. Scientists and media-people David Suzuki and Fernand Sequin have been successfully presenting scientific issues to the Canadian public. It has responded with enthusiasm.

However, there is one important problem that must be kept in mind. The popularization of science, if brought about by playing on the natural fascination the public has for scientific facts, may reinforce the popular image of the scientist as a detainer of truth. The most important role of popularization, is to make the public, and scientists, aware of the true nature and limitations of the scientific method. Science, as it is taught in schools and universities, appears in a closed package as some sort of ultimate truth. Students of arts and science are led to accept science non-critically. This approach breeds inability to discriminate between scientific and non-scientific activities, between the "strong" and the "weak" sciences, as Paul Johnson calls them.

The social and economical sciences pride themselves of being of the same nature as the

"exact" or "natural" sciences. Although these disciplines have foundations in their own right, to assimilate them with the natural sciences is unwarranted and misleading. Methods of economical prediction are well-known to be unreliable, yet they will be used as "scientific" methods in assessing needs and determining policies.

The misconception of the nature of scientific method is also present in the exact sciences. The debate around the nuclear issue, for example, shows how scientists and engineers have been manipulating the public. The debate has been cluttered with such statements as "Anyone who is knowledgeable in this area knows..." or "accidents have zero probability and therefore cannot happen". Anyone familiar with the nature of scientific investigation can see that these statements are unscientific. Yet, emanating from scientists, they unjustifiably carry the weight of the scientific seal.

As far as educating its students to a critical appreciation of the scientific method is concerned, McGill assumes a rather unenviable role. Arts students have no science requirements, science students no arts requirements. A cursory glance at the university calendar shows that McGill offers less than a dozen science courses for arts students. This is not to say that no McGill students or professors are concerned with these problems. But by making it possible for arts and science students to go through university without requiring of them that they understand or even consider the problems of scientific method and science in society, McGill condones what is now an intolerable situation, and cannot claim to "educate" its students. "Science sans conscience n'est que ruine de l'ame," said Montaigne. How many ruined souls has McGill already produced?

Marc Tessier-Lavigne

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Illegal strikers gain concessions

by Grace Krupa

The 40,000 social affairs workers who defied the PQ government's special legislation in a four day strike last week are the major winners in the Common Front effort.

The hospital workers' strike was one of the largest illegal strikes in Quebec history. The strike gained the hospital unions a 31 per cent wage increase, allowed them to hold onto cost of living indexation, and brought major advances in maternity leave benefits.

Union spokespersons at Louis H. Lafontaine psychiatric hospital told the Daily their membership is pleased with the gains made.

Lafontaine union vp Richard

Brunelle attributes the success of the hospital workers entirely to solidarity displayed in the strike.

"The PQ's special legislation played against the white collar workers. Those who had the most to gain fought for their rights."

Brunelle said hospital workers are bitter about being left isolated in the public sector dispute.

"The Common Front has no more reason to exist; the lack of solidarity demonstrated by the FTQ and CEQ makes the united front meaningless," affirmed Brunelle.

The union vp also denounced the media distortion in Common Front coverage.

The press negatively influenced public opinion, according to Brunelle.

The CSN could have made greater efforts in countering this trend, he said. "The media evidently boycotted union information but our own publicity wasn't sufficiently informative so as to sensitize the public to our situation," admitted Brunelle.

Essential services were maintained at Louis H. Lafontaine during the strike. The

Lafontaine union agreed to exchange services for the promise from the administration of no police intervention.

"There was cooperation with the administration during the strike," said Brunelle.

"And there was a verbal commitment to stop all legal proceedings after the end of the strike."

"What is left to do now is explain the gains to all employees and keep acquired forces strong."

The McGill Literary Journal Call for Papers

The McGill Literary Journal is looking for contributions for its forthcoming issue. Anyone wishing to submit critical essays or book reviews may do so. Submissions should be left at the Porter's Office in the Arts Building.

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Amnesty International:

Last important meeting at 5:00 p.m. in Union room 425. Please attend.

English Literature

Association:

Important general meeting Friday at 3 p.m. Topics include the PhD program, General Assembly news, the Christmas

party. Drop in earlier if you can't attend the meeting. Arts B-20.

Science Writers:

Last meeting this term to discuss next year's issues. At 6 p.m. in the Daily offices, Union room B03. All welcome.

McGill Referendum Committee:

General meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in room 302. Important.

Winter Carnival:

Important meeting for all winter carnival volunteers today at 5 p.m. in room 203 of the Powell Student Services Bldg. at 3637 Peel. Attendance is man-

datory... or else!

English Dept. Film:

Hail the Conquering Hero, directed by Preston Sturges in FDAA at 3 p.m.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts at 555 Sherbrooke in the Pollack Concert Hall at 8:30 p.m. David Nelson on violin and Eugene Plawutsky on piano playing works by Ives, Brahms, Webern and Stravinsky.

McGill Friends of Albania:

Invites you to attend its photo exhibit entitled "New Albania" highlighting 35 years of socialist Albania. Foyer of Leacock today from 9 to 7:30 p.m. MFA also invites you to a meeting at 7:30 p.m. in Leacock 26. This programme will conclude with a recent feature-length film from Albania.

Polish Students

Association:

Folkdancing lessons. Come and learn the Trojak. Today at 7 p.m. in the Union Ballroom.

Committee on South Africa:

Film *Last Grave at Dimbaza*, describing the situation in South Africa, will be shown

today at noon in Union room 302. Film followed by a speech by Yusuf Saloojee, the Canadian representative of the African National Congress.

Jonestown, etc.:

Today at noon at Newman Centre at 3438 Peel, part II of the cult symposium. Josh Freed, formerly a journalist for the Montreal Star, will lead a general seminar on cults.

THURSDAY

Debate:

At 4 p.m. in room 226 Leacock between M. Gerald Godin and Prof. Storrs McCall. The topic is the "Inevitability of Sovereignty-Association. Admission free.

TNC Comedy Players:

Present *An Evening of Comedy and Mime*, featuring the Tuesday Night Café Comedy players in Woody Allen's "God", and the work of a mime troupe from Montreal. Takes place, Thursday through Saturday evening, 8:30 p.m. at Morrice Hall 106. Admission is \$2.00 general public, \$1.00 for students.

Psi Upsilon Fraternity:

Hangover Pub Nite at 9 p.m. at 510 Pine Ave. As always—good music, good people.

Anthropology:

Professor Robson Bonnicksen speaking on: *Bone to Stone: Early Palaeo Indian*

Technological Repertoires (with slides). Today 4 p.m. in Leacock 720. All welcome.

FRIDAY

McGill Teaching Assistants Association:

General meeting of all T.A.s; new executive to be elected, Leacock room 617 at 4 p.m.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts—555 Sherbrooke, Pollack Concert Hall at 8:30 p.m. McGill Wind Ensemble under the direction of Robert Gibson. Guest soloist: Louis-Philippe Pelletier, piano; soloists: Marc Deschamps, Luc Beaugrand, Mike Letovsky, Joanne Lagendyk, saxophones. Works by Strauss, Gounod, Pierné, Messiaen and Hindemith.

Historians:

Attention all history graduate students: Important AGHS meeting today at 3 in Leacock 638. All are urged to attend. The meeting will be followed by a field trip to Thompson House.

Humanistic Studies Students' Association:

Wine and cheese for all interested humanists Friday at 4 p.m., 412 Prince Arthur West no. 2. Everyone welcome to help spread the Christmas cheer!

SATURDAY

Graduate Students:

And members and guests—last chance to dance this term at Thomson House this Sat. night. *The Great Urban Band*, 3650 McTavish at 8:30 p.m.

Psi Upsilon Fraternity:

"Waiting for Santa Claus Dec. 1 Pajama Party", 9 p.m. at 510 Pine. Come in your P.J.'s.

TUESDAY

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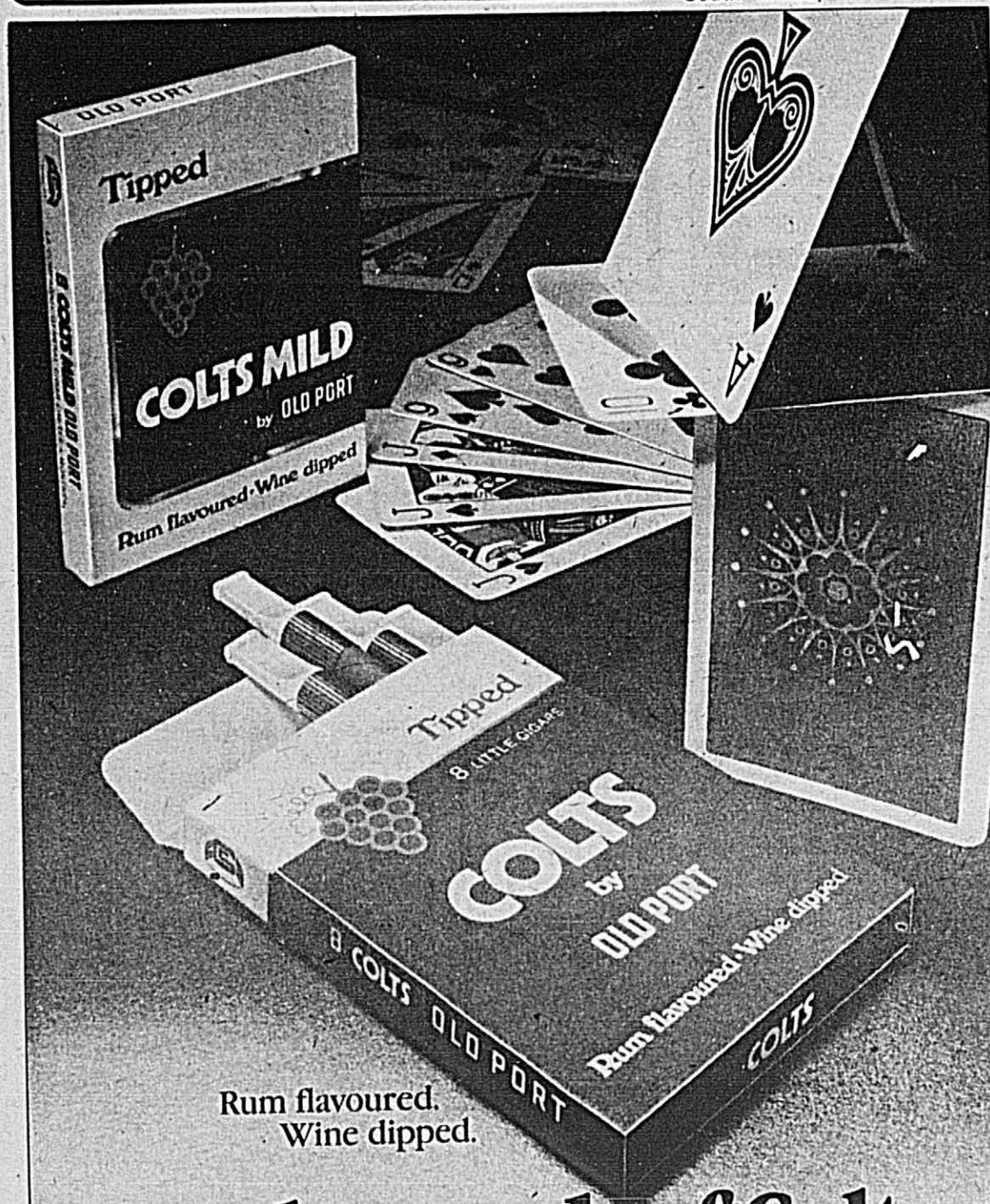
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OPENING JAN. 14: SADIE'S II in the McConnell Engineering Bldg., main floor

Economics students

continued from page 5

economics as well as its professional and social applications.

"It is difficult to categorize economics as a pure science or a social science," said Pelletier.

"The conception of the economist in our society ranges from a technician concerned only with maximizing a corporation's profits, to something much broader, almost a social worker," he said.

A Sherbrooke motion to create "an organization to defend the interests of Quebec economics students", was

rejected, said Pelletier as it was felt that such wide-ranging powers might be abused by more radical elements.

McGill was chosen as coordinator, said Pelletier, "because we repeatedly demonstrated our neutrality and impartiality at the conference. Also, it was thought that this might be a means of involving more anglophone students in this social issue."

"In the end," said Pelletier, "it came down to UQAM (Université du Québec à Montréal) nominating McGill, an English university, for the post. That's an unusual twist."

Sovereignty-association

continued from page 1

an aberration: among well-known federations throughout the world are South Africa, Brazil and USSR...," said Paquette.

Bourgault said Quebec is the only place where French Canadians can be a majority, "where they can feel at home."

Liberal MNA Forget said his party did not subscribe to the "semi-truths" and "miserabil-

ism" of the white paper's first chapters.

"Ottawa will negotiate with a federal or an independent Quebec, but not with a Quebec who does not know where it stands. Quebec needs a clear option, not one that changes with the public it is addressed to," said Forget.

Speaking for federalism, Paquette said it may allow for diversity, but not for equality. "Federalism has heightened class and regional disparities in Canada."

Panelists agreed that the referendum will at least permit the settlement of the national debate.

"Quebec has been discussing the issue for many years now. It is about time to settle it and deal with other important problems in the social field," said Forget.

McGill track team makes a name at CIAU Nationals

by Bill Iszo

The starting gun fired and the 1979 CIAU cross-country nationals race was under way. It was a cold day (5°C) for the best university runners to gather 'round in Hyatt Park Toronto, but cold, mud, rain and country hills never stopped a cross-country race before and today was no different.

On this day, McGill University finished third (tied with UNB) and proved to divisional rivals, Queen's and U of T, that after years of silence, McGill is "in the running".

Without the help of the Athletic Department (who supported the team with a pat on the back), the 1979 team is growing to a level once achieved at McGill in the '50's: Canadian champs.

Ken Poskitt and Tim Norman led the way for McGill, finishing fifth and sixth respectively out of 48 runners from across Canada, in times of 31:48 and 31:53 for 10 kilometres. Aside from being selected to the All-Canada team (an honour only seven runners attain), both runners and a handful of others at McGill now move indoors for serious training over the winter, to prepare themselves for the Canadian Olympic Team trials in July.

Much work and dedication has gone into preparing the intercollegiate varsity team for 1979. Led by Jon Andrews and a four-man coaching staff team members, this year's team represented Québec in the Nationals; finished third in the

Track club; qualified runners for both U.S. and Canadian such teams as Greater Boston CIAU nationals; finished eighth at the Canadian Open

Nationals in Halifax against National teams; and proudly, has Pan-American, Canada Games, and Commonwealth Games participants.

Netters grab medals at Carleton tourney

by Ace Baseline

The McGill tennis team had its ups and downs over the past two weeks as it split a pair of dual meets and emerged victorious in the Carleton Invitational held last weekend in Ottawa.

Last week, McGill stuck it to Concordia 8-1 at the Côte de Liesse Racquet Club. The meet was noticeable only for the shoddy preparation and poor organization of the Concordia squad.

Most of the matches were extremely one-sided. Moreover, Concordia number one Pierre Blais tanked his match against McGill's Neal Rockowitz, revealing a profound lack of class. The only win for the West Side boys came when the much-reviled Moshe Hausman, who warned McGill against an upset, struggled to a three-set victory over last-minute substitute Denis Martineau.

A few days later, McGill came up with a poor effort as the combined women's and men's team lost a close decision to the Université de Montréal. Although the squad was seriously undermanned, it nevertheless did not play up to

par. The men split their matches, losing three of four singles and both doubles, while the women dropped both singles but won their doubles.

Last weekend, the men got back on the winning track as they easily took the team championship at the Carleton Invitational. Steve Shamie, Chris Nimptsch, Benjy Ellasoph and Rick Boudreau were the four squad members who made the trip. Nimptsch was singles runner-up in his division and teamed with Shamie to finish second in their doubles category. Ellasoph and Boudreau won both their singles divisions and combined to win their doubles event.

This weekend, the boys are up against their toughest fight as they journey to the Big Apple to take part in the Concordia College Invitational. The six member squad, led by Rockowitz and Richard Yanofsky, hope to resist the temptation to boogie with Vitas Gerulaitis at Studio 54 and beat out the other schools, including Providence College and University of Akron, to take this last competition before Christmas.

In this issue:

**FIND OUT
HOW TO
EXPOSE
YOURSELF**

In the yearbook

ADVENT... It's almost here!

Next Sunday, Dec. 2, opens the season. The mental and emotional state (stress and anxiety) of the university community at this time of the year has given shape to our thematic orientation to the Advent liturgies.

Overall Theme

In prayerful presence to my creator, I am reminded of my role in the world: to be his servant, inspiring others by my relaxed and joyful incarnation of Christ within the limits of my abilities. Tension and exhaustion do not signify the faith life that is an Advent Christian's primary responsibility.

WEEK OF ADVENT

1st - Dec. 2nd
2nd - Dec. 9th
3rd - Dec. 16th
4th - Dec. 23rd

THEME WEEK BY WEEK

Dwell in Confidence
Peace, Through Integrity
Rejoice! There Is No More to Fear!
Live Secure: He Himself is Peace

Advent Services each weekend: Sat. 5 p.m.;
Sun. 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Other Advent Programs

ADVENT COMMUNAL PENANCE SERVICE— Tues. Dec. 4, 8 p.m.
SPECIAL ADVENT RETREAT EVENING— Thurs. Dec. 6th & 30, 10 p.m.
"Come, Lord Jesus, Come!" A multi-media Advent program focussing on the reality of Jesus' humanity. How do we respond to a God so human that he is born from a woman's womb like us?

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Turkeys no more:

Yes they can! Redmen stuff Bish, 8-2

by Louis Rakita

When you look at it from a different perspective, it really only means two points in the standings. But you couldn't tell that to the McGill Redmen, who won their first game of the season Saturday night, 8-2 over a surprisingly weak Bishop's Galters team.

It was sweet for the Redmen, who have outplayed their opponents on several occasions only to come out on the short end, to finally taste victory. It was difficult to isolate one player who was particularly outstanding tonight, as the win was truly a team effort.

In the dressing room, coach Ken Tyler was presented with the game puck, which probably best says what happened, as well as describing the loyalty of his players.

As Larry Rush has told me time and again, it is the coach who has turned this team around and brought them out of their losing ways.

Bruce Randall, now on the Redmen's big line with Ken Covo and Dave Moritsugo, played yet another steady game scoring a beautiful goal and adding three assists. He took the win in stride, just like this team of class has taken their losses in stride. "The team was up for this game," he observed, "probably because of the fine third period we had against Concordia. We just wanted to keep our momentum going."

The Redmen had no trouble doing that. The score was 3-1 before the game was nine minutes old, McGill taking the play completely away from the Galters and forcing them to play the Redmen's game.

"If there was somebody in particular we wanted to win for, it was Rich," said Randall. Indeed a noble gesture, though fortunately it wasn't necessary. Rich Kila was blindsided in the first period by a Galters defender at his own blueline, on a check in which the Galters player seemed to grab hold of Kila's head with his hands. On the ice motionless, Kila fell unconscious, went into convulsions, and retains a memory lapse of the whole incident.

If it weren't for the alertness of trainer John Roberts, that check may well have been Kila's last memory. Although he was kept in hospital overnight, unable to recognize voices or faces, Rich is comparatively healthy, sustaining a cut lip, a cut eyelid, and some other minor damage. He will be out of action for at least a month, but missing a few games is a small price when you consider that he might have been out of any action—permanently. The team acknowledges the services of John Roberts, usually, like Kila, in the background, but as important to the team as anyone.

For a change, the game was the Redmen taking advantage of breaks, making the crisp passes, forechecking and backchecking beautifully, and putting on a thoroughly satisfying performance for the fans in attendance.

Of course, where the action is, Kenny Covo is never far away—he had another two goals tonight.

By the middle of the second period, the Redmen were looking loose, like only they have been when they were behind by

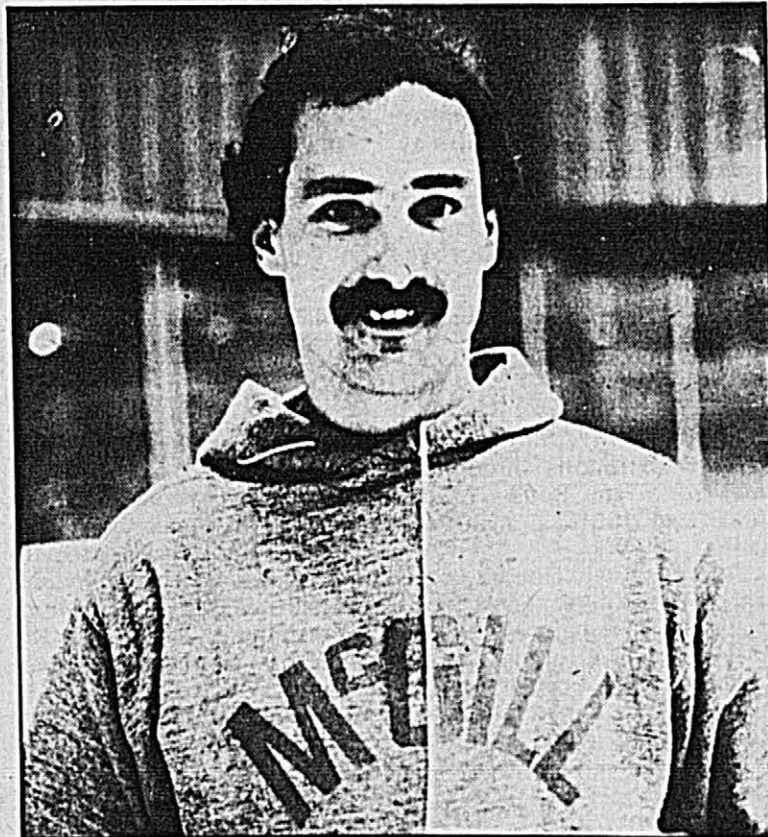
five or six goals. The team just coasted the rest of the way, although it wasn't all a downhill climb.

"In the dressing room in the second intermission, there was talk of a letdown," said Randall, who himself has refrained from taking part in such activities, "but Kenny (Covo, not Tyler) wouldn't hear of it. We wanted to beat Bishop's and this is the worst defeat they've suffered all year."

Larry Rush didn't have to be particularly sharp the way the rest of the team was playing, but he chose this night to come up with one of his best games. Rush wasn't in the limelight tonight; it was the defense, and the forwards, and the pressure they constantly put on the Bishop's defense.

After the victory had sunk in, the players were already getting themselves psyched up for tonight's game against Norwich. It's an exhibition game, but it still has a great deal of meaning.

"It's going to be fun," said Nells Anthonisen. "The teams from the States, like Norwich, are skating teams, and I think we'll enjoy concentrating on skating more. We do have something to improve upon though—we've played up the importance of playing in the offensive zone, and we've mentioned the defensive zone a couple of times, but we've got to work on play in the neutral



Shelia Dale Hunter

Redmen first-year coach Ken Tyler will have more reasons to smile after his squad's first victory of the season.

zone, because mistakes there can lead to goals."

The other Redmen are mainly thinking about keeping this winning streak intact. Randall said, "If we continue to play three periods, we shouldn't have anything to worry about. We did it tonight, we can do it

again, thanks to our new manager (Dion Shea), who's done an outstanding job for us."

The immediate team goal was best summed up by Larry Rush, when asked his feelings about Norwich: "We're gonna beat their balls off!"

Win in the making: Redmen skate with Stingers in 9-3 loss

by Louis Rakita

Well, the champagne wasn't flowing in the McGill dressing room on Wednesday night, but the pride and self-respect which has been the trademark of this club all through this trying semester was back. True, the Redmen lost 9-3 to their crosstown rivals, Concordia Stingers, but this was a hockey game, nothing like the pummeling they suffered a week ago at the Concordia Ice Palace.

The score is quite misleading. Actually the Redmen outplayed their opponents decisively in the third period, at a time when they could have simply given up.

Concordia opened the scoring with a bad goal after only half a minute, and added another on a deflection, four minutes into the first period. Had this been the same McGill team of a week ago, one might have expected a rout like the one at Concordia. But this time

it was not to be.

The Redmen stayed with the Stingers, checking closely, making on fight for every inch they got. It was probably the best period the Redmen have played in two weeks. Goalle Larry Rush was strong, making a few splendid saves early, and the team made it worth the

Redmen Hockey

fans' while, as they were at the top of their game for the remainder of the first period.

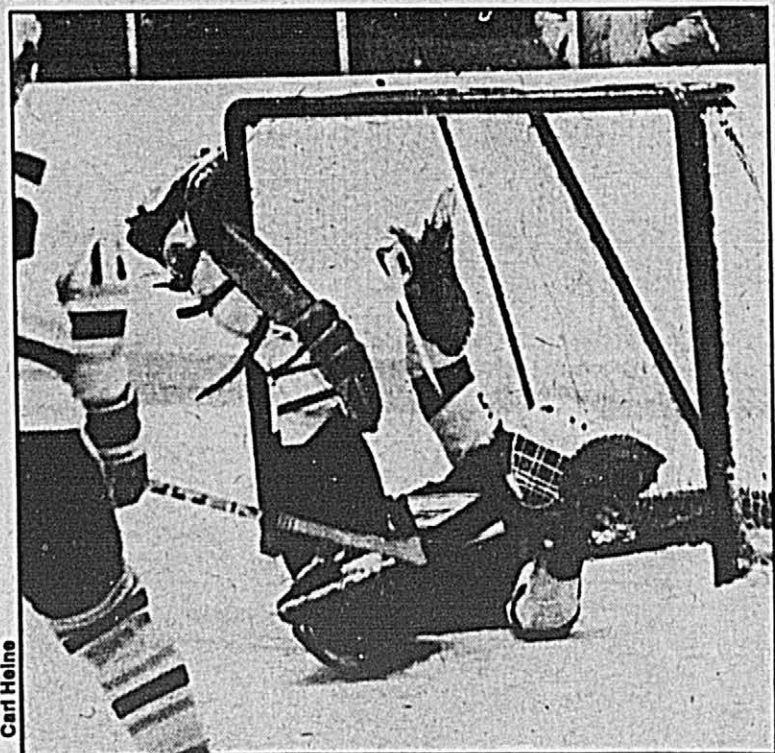
Once again, the Redmen lapsed for a few minutes and it cost them dearly. This time it was early in the second period, when Concordia popped in five goals in the first six minutes the rest of the way.

The third period belonged to the Redmen, as they took over from the Stingers, outplaying them for the period and out-

scoring them 2-1.

"Steady" Eddie Vlasic saw the effort the Redmen put in, but wasn't at all surprised. "It seems that every game we have some lapse where we allow goals in a very few minutes, and that'll kill a young team. We are in a rut, no doubt about that. We seem to get behind by several goals before we play loose, 'cause then we're feeling no pressure, the game being out of reach. Nonetheless, Eddie found several positive points in the game, and abounded with praise for the coach.

"He (coach Ken Tyler) has worked with us, especially the younger guys like Pat (defenceman Chiasson) and Larry (goalie Rush), both of whom will be All-Stars by next year, if not this year. He's got us believing that we can keep close to any team in the league, and with a little work, beat any team in the league."



Carl Helne

Redmen goalie Larry Rush was no pot of honey for the Concordia Stingers. "He'll be an All-Star next year."

QUAA Hockey Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
UQTR	8	5	0	3	51	32	13
Ottawa	8	4	3	1	40	35	9
Concordia	6	4	2	0	59	27	8
UQAC	10	3	5	2	49	46	8
Bishop's	8	3	4	1	22	30	7
Laval	6	3	2	1	31	29	7
McGill Redmen	8	1	7	0	25	78	2

Friday's Games

Bishop's at Concordia, 1930h

Ottawa at McGill, 1930h

UQTR at Laval, 1930h

Saturday's Games

Ottawa at UQTR, 1400h

UQAC at McGill, 1900h

Redmen Scorers

	G	A	Pts
Covo	8	6	14
Command	5	2	7
Moritsugo	2	5	7
Paiano	1	5	6
Randall	2	3	5
Shannon	3	1	4

State hammers Redmen, 87-64

by Brahm Pascal

The second wave of American basketball talent filled into Currie Gym Friday night, and these Yanks came to play. McGill's Redmen were occasional opposition for the Bridgewater State (Mass.) Bears in a thundering 87-64 defeat, their second of the exhibition season.

The Bears were the antithesis of the Redmen on this evening: fast and loose. They were not caloric spawns like the Maine

Adilman both looked mesmerized when they chanced to handled the ball, and the general confusion of the Redmen was compounded as the Bears ran off a 22-9 scoring spree. The Redmen were forced into catch-up basketball, a no-win proposition against this Bridgewater squad.

Mental errors on offence and poor discretion on defence doomed the Redmen and the Bears won going away by 23

Redmen Basketball

Clippers, and possessed the skills to throw a sibilant circle around the Redmen.

As the play escaped McGill's control early in the first half, the Bears scurried on the fast break for a 13-6 lead. The Redmen recouped and eventually the half became a test of the McGill press and passes versus the Bridgewater bombs as the shot clock ran down.

Bridgewater went into the locker room with a 37-31 lead, and looked superior in critical aspects of the game: rebounding domination and shooting.

Center Rick Rusk scored eight points in both halves but has not been the scoring force he should be since the Guelph game.

In the disastrous second half Rusk and forward Mark

points.

Forward Pierre Lissolr had some individual moments, instigating a Bear offensive foul on a blindside, and crashing into a Bridgewater defender on the fast-break lay-up.

Bridgewater was likewise obliterated the next night by the Concordia Stingers, 86-66. It makes for interesting comparisons.

This was McGill's final home game of 1979, and last night they were in Ottawa for a re-match with the Carleton Ravens (a late game). McGill leaves for the Husson Tournament in Maine on Friday, and the following weekend they are in Toronto for the University of Toronto Invitational tournament.

Martlets a century ahead of Lyndon State and Ottawa U.

by Mike Taplero

Currie Gymnasium is quickly being recognized as the burial ground of opposition teams who come to play the McGill Martlets. Last weekend was no different as the Martlets hosted Lyndon State Hornets from Vermont, and Ottawa University's Gee-Gee's.

Both teams were treated equally as the Martlets romped over them by the cumulative score of 196 to 94.

Friday, Lyndon State was routed 101-53, while Saturday, the Gee-Gee's stopped the Martlets five points short of another 100 points at 95-41.

As the scores clearly indicate, the Martlets were vastly superior to their opposition. On Friday night, everybody scored, with four players hitting the double figures. Against Ottawa, five players hit the double digits.

Coleen Dufresne, in her usual role as Martlet scoring leader, led the way against the Hornets with 25 points, while Josée Codere chipped in 18 points, Linda Schaapman 14 points, and Annie Constantinides 13 points.

The Gee-Gee game saw Coleen on top again, scoring 28 points against her alma mater. Linda Schaapman added 14 points and Josée Codere 13 points, while Doreen Noel and

Annie Constantinides each scored 12 points.

The Martlets were in control of both games from the outset, and the only question which remained unanswered was to what extent they could keep up their running style in face of the weaker competition.

As both Lyndon State and

Martlet Basketball

Ottawa University coaches felt, the Martlets were extremely well balanced and were exercising relentless pressure on their teams. So great was this pressure that it seemed like the Martlets had a magnet which attracted the ball which they constantly stole from the opposition.

Coach Lacroix was extremely pleased by his team's performance, and his only concern was to make sure to spread out playing time. As he saw it, "We have a balanced attack, so we are able to spread out our offence and give playing time to all our players." So balanced was this attack that at no time did the Martlets really suffer by playing any variation of players.

Bright spots on the weekend were numerous. The return to form of Captain Gail Stanworth,

whose tenacious defense and suicidal tendency of stepping in the way of charging players was a welcome sight.

As well Doreen Noel's performance against Ottawa brought much praise from Coach Lacroix, who feels that if Doreen assumes her rebounding stature of last season, she could help the Martlets up front.

Danielle Gauthier was another veteran who played well on the week-end.

The guard foursome of Josée Codere, Marie-Josée Houde, Karen Diaz and Annie Constantinides showed again why the Martlets' fortunes are in good hands with this group of talented guards. Josée has contributed to team success with her accurate shooting, while Karen, called "Disco" by her team mates, has shown great improvement in controlling the game tempo. Marie-Josée's shooting and aggressive play, combined with Annie's spectacular passing and speed, gives the Martlets a back-court who can handle almost any situation.

The next home games are this Friday at 7 pm, when Castleton State (Vt.) will venture into Currie Gym. Then Tuesday, Dec. 4 at 8 pm, Champlain College will try to hold the Martlet march.

Shotokan karate at McGill

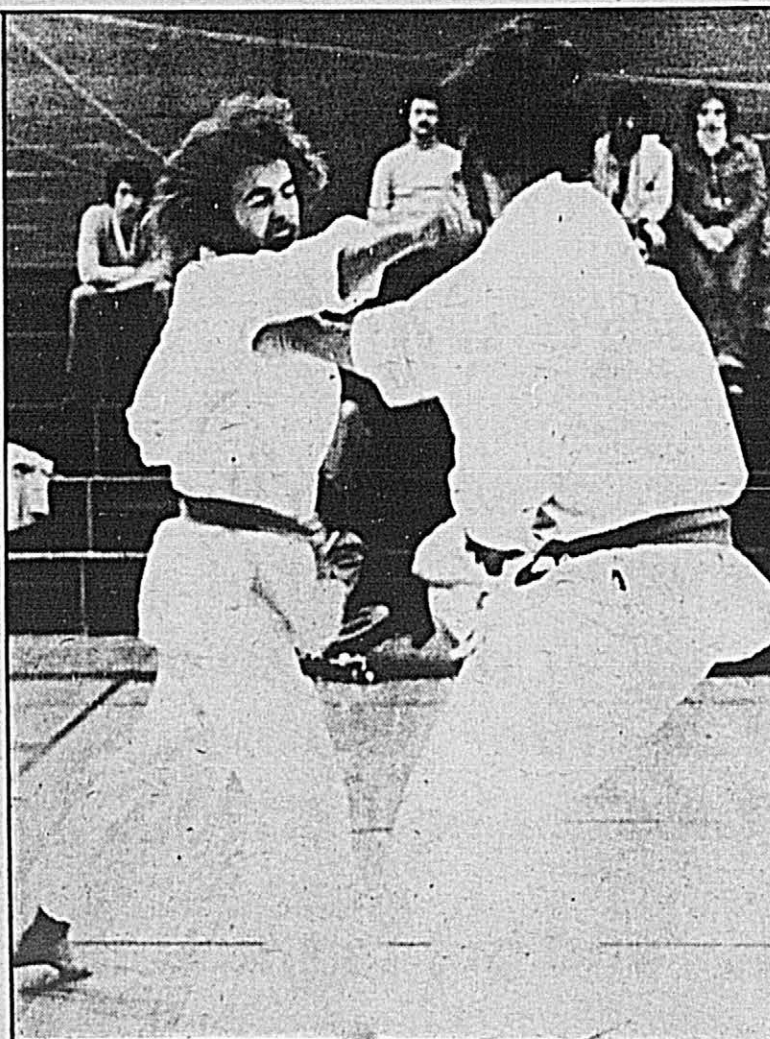
The second inter-university shotokan karate tournament was held on Sunday, Nov. 18 in the Currie Gym. Teams representing Bishop's, Concordia, Laval, McGill, Plattsburgh State and Sherbrooke participated.

The competition consisted of team kata and kumite. Kata is a specific sequence of techniques executed against hypothetical opponents with points being awarded for synchronization, speed and power. A set of five judges determined the scores.

Kumite (or sparring), involves a referee and four judges. Points are awarded according to the precision of the technique, with emphasis on control, strength, focus and location above the belt.

Following the morning session, McGill led in kata. In the final round, McGill placed second, with Laval taking first place and Concordia third.

In kumite, Concordia placed first, Sherbrooke second and Laval third.





DON'T WAIT 'TIL IT'S TOO LATE!

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Old McGill '80

There will be no extensions!

A photographer from Van Dyck and Meyers Studios will be in the Union all this week for your convenience. You will get four proofs to choose from for only \$9.95 Plus you can order your copy of Old McGill '80 at the same time for only \$7.00, a saving of \$2.00

So hurry, and get to the Union this week!

